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Kesteven (Lincs.) County Council.



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# Annual Report

—OF—

## County Medical Officer

For Year 1925.

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COUNTY COUNCIL OFFICES,

SLEAFORD,

12th July, 1926.

*To the Chairman and Members of the Public Health and Housing Committee.*

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LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I herewith present to you my Fifteenth Annual Report on the Public Health of the County.

In accordance with instructions issued by the Ministry of Health this will be a Survey Report, such as is required to be issued once in every five years, giving more detail with regard to the public health services and a more comprehensive account of the work.

I have the honour to remain,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

A. H. LOWE,

*County Medical Officer of Health.*

# The Medical Officer's Report.

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## Natural and Social Conditions of the Area.

**Area** (in acres) 469,105.

**The Population**, according to the Census of 1921, was 108,237, while that estimated for the middle of 1925 was 111,240.

**Physical Features and General Character of the Area:**—The central portion consists of hilly ground, rising in the northern part to a height of about 400 feet above the sea, this descends eastwards by gentle slopes down to the great plain of the Fenland (of which only a small part comes into Kesteven), and westwards by a series of steps to the low ground traversed by the River Witham, and, further west, outside the County, by the Trent. The whole district has been described as consisting of a succession of soft clays and hard rocky strata. To the west is a broad plain of Lower Lias Clay, to the east there is an outcrop of iron stone, and then the Upper Lias Clay, capped by the Lincolnshire Limestone, upon which rests the overlying strata of the Great Oolite, this gradually sinks towards the Fenland in the East.

**Number of Inhabited Houses**, according to the Census of 1921, was 25,456.

Number of Families or Separate Occupiers, 25,823.

The Rateable Value of the County is £545,563 and the sum represented by a penny rate is £2,273.

**Social Conditions.**—By far the most important industry is that of Agriculture. An idea of this can be gained by considering the Census tables of 1921. Agricultural workers number 262 per 1,000 males in Lincolnshire as a whole, 480 in Holland, 331 in Kesteven, and 197 in Lindsey. The Rural Districts of Kesteven are amongst the most exclusively agricultural in the County. Even the Urban Districts are far more agricultural than the Rural Districts in many other counties. This is partly because of the extraordinary acreage in proportion to population in nominally Urban Districts. For example, the density of population in Ruskington Urban District is 0.3 persons per acre. The great bulk of the agricultural workers are returned as agricultural labourers, very few in proportion being gardeners, the exact number being 15 per 1,000.

There is very little of any other industry than agriculture in the Rural Districts.

There are some Iron Mines in the Grantham Rural District, employing 28 per 1,000 of the males, and also in the Claypole Rural District, employing 17 per 1,000.

Metal Workers are of much importance in the Boroughs of Grantham and Stamford, the former employing 254 per 1,000 males, and the latter 246. A number of metal workers are employed at North Hykeham, in the Branston Rural District, which is contiguous to Lincoln County Borough. In addition, there is an increasing number of men of the Royal Air Force with their families settling in the County. There are large aerodromes at Grantham, Cranwell, and Digby, which do not at present fully provide housing accommodation for those connected with them. This matter will be referred to later on.



## Vital Statistics.

The following Table shows the Estimated Population, Births, and Deaths, etc. (with the Rates), of the various Sanitary Districts.

Table I.—VITAL STATISTICS.

Sanitary Districts.	Population estimated by Registrar-General for 1925.	Number of Births.	Birth Rate.	Illegitimate Births.	Number of Deaths.	Death Rate.	Deaths under 1 year.	Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Births.
<b>URBAN DISTRICTS.</b>								
Bourne ... ..	4,364	88	20·1	5	57	13·06	7	79·5
Grantham Borough ... ..	19,170	335	17·4	27	224	11·1	28	83·5
Ruskington ... ..	1,117	21	18·8	...	13	11·6	1	47·6
Sleaford ... ..	7,089	134	18·8	9	87	12·2	11	82·08
Stamford Borough ... ..	10,000	161	16·1	7	100	10·0	5	31·05
Total Urban Districts ...	41,740	739	17·7	48	481	11·5	52	70·3
<b>RURAL DISTRICTS.</b>								
Bourne ... ..	12,740	261	20·4	21	178	13·9	21	80·4
Branston ... ..	13,580	221	16·2	15	168	12·3	14	63·3
Claypole ... ..	7,806	125	16·01	12	96	12·2	6	48·0
Grantham ... ..	12,430	255	20·5	22	159	13·2	19	74·5
Sleaford ... ..	19,880	353	17·7	24	198	11·4	23	65·1
Uffington ... ..	1,423	28	19·6	7	20	14·0	1	35·7
Spalding (Part of R.D.) ...	641	11	17·1	...	6	9·3	1	90·9
Total Rural Districts ...	68,500	1254	18·3	101	825	12·6	85	67·78
Total Administrative County ...	111,240	1993	17·9	149	1306	12·1	137	68·7

Table II.—VITAL STATISTICS.

Year.	Population estimated by Registrar-General.	Number of Births.	Birth Rate.	Illegitimate Births.	Number of Deaths.	Death Rate.	Deaths under 1 Year.	Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Births.
1920	113,403	2,635	23·2	170	1,320	11·6	204	77·4
1921	108,008	2,235	20·6	145	1,359	12·5	172	76·9
1922	108,947	2,164	19·8	123	1,324	12·1	135	62·3
1923	109,190	2,107	19·2	133	1,292	12·04	116	55·05
1924	110,170	2,104	19·09	134	1,293	12·07	132	62·7
1925	111,240	1,993	17·9	149	1,306	12·1	137	68·7

**Births.**—The total number of Births registered during the year was 1,993, being 10 less than in the previous year. As the estimated population has increased by 1,070, this means a further diminished birth rate. This now stands at 17·91 per 1,000 of the population, the lowest recorded. That of last year being 19·09.

I have further to record a rise in the number of illegitimate births, 149, as against 134 in previous annual report. This steadily increases year by year. Apart altogether from the serious moral aspect of this matter, the physical consequences are most disturbing, for while the death rate of infants born in wedlock is 70·9, that of illegitimate infants is at the high rate figure of 147·5.

It can easily be inferred that the disease rate among these unfortunates is equally high in proportion. I would earnestly commend this serious matter to all those who have the care of the morals of the community and to all social workers.

**Deaths.**—During the year 1,306 deaths were registered; 13 more than the previous year.

The total number of infants dying under the age of one year was 137, giving an infant mortality rate per 1,000 births of 68·7.

One practical point arises out of these figures. It is often supposed that as there is a diminishing birth rate there must be a diminishing population. As a matter of fact, for the last few years in this County there has been a natural increase of about 7 per 1,000 of the population.

A Table is appended showing the vital statistics of the County for the last six years.

Table III.—SHOWING FOR EACH DISTRICT THE NUMBER AND CAUSES OF DEATH  
DURING 1925.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Bourne U.D.	Grantham Borough.	Ruskington U.D.	Sleaford U.D.	Stamford U.D.	Bourne R.D.	Branston R.D.	Claypole R.D.	Grantham R.D.	Sleaford R.D.	Uffington R.D.	Spalding R.D. (part of)	TOTALS.
Enteric Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	..	...	...	1
Small-pox ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Measles ... ..	1	3	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	7
Scarlet Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough ... ..	4	6	...	2	...	1	2	2	...	2	...	...	19
Diphtheria ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Influenza ... ..	1	...	2	4	5	9	2	3	3	6	1	...	36
Encephalitis Lethargica ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	2
Meningococcal Meningitis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuberculosis of Respiratory system ... ..	5	12	...	8	5	10	12	2	10	5	1	...	70
Other Tuberculous Diseases ... ..	1	7	...	2	1	6	4	2	1	1	1	...	26
Cancer, malignant disease ... ..	4	24	...	11	9	11	20	15	17	26	1	...	138
Rheumatic Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	2
Diabetes ... ..	...	3	...	2	2	2	1	3	1	4	...	...	18
Cerebral Hæmorrhage, etc. ... ..	5	15	2	5	8	9	10	7	9	18	1	...	89
Heart Disease ... ..	7	34	...	17	6	35	32	11	19	29	1	1	192
Arterio-sclerosis ... ..	1	16	...	3	3	1	6	1	11	14	...	...	56
Bronchitis ... ..	4	20	3	1	13	8	8	12	8	9	2	1	89
Pneumonia (all forms) ... ..	6	3	...	4	6	16	9	5	6	6	1	1	63
Other Respiratory Diseases ... ..	1	5	1	1	...	4	4	1	3	...	1	...	21
Ulcer of Stomach or Duodenum ... ..	1	1	...	1	...	...	3	...	2	4	...	...	12
Diarrhœa, &c. (under 2 years) ... ..	...	...	...	1	...	2	1	...	...	2	...	...	6
Appendicitis and Typhlitis ... ..	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	7
Cirrhosis of Liver ... ..	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	5
Acute and Chronic Nephritis ... ..	...	2	...	4	1	3	3	1	2	9	1	...	26
Puerperal Sepsis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	2
Other Accidents and Diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	2	2	...	8
Congenital Debility, &c. ... ..	1	11	1	5	1	6	8	3	8	14	1	1	60
Suicide ... ..	...	1	...	2	1	...	2	1	1	1	...	...	9
Other Deaths from Violence ... ..	1	7	...	1	5	1	4	3	6	7	...	...	35
Other defined Diseases ... ..	14	50	4	9	33	50	33	22	42	32	6	2	297
Causes ill-defined or unknown ... ..	...	3	...	...	...	1	1	1	2	1	...	...	9

Table IV.—CAUSES OF DEATH AT DIFFERENT PERIODS OF LIFE IN THE ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTY,  
1925.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Sex	AGGREGATE OF URBAN DISTRICTS.										AGGREGATE OF RURAL DISTRICTS.									
		All Ages.	0—	1—	2—	5—	15—	25—	45—	65—	75—	All Ages.	0—	1—	2—	5—	15—	25—	45—	65—	75—
ALL CAUSES.	M	257	30	2	4	7	15	17	59	57	66	386	49	9	5	4	17	31	74	91	106
	F	224	22	1	2	2	12	20	40	50	75	439	36	5	6	5	19	47	78	92	151
1 Enteric Fever	M	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2 Small-pox	M	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3 Measles ..	M	3	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	F	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4 Scarlet Fever	M	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5 Whooping Cough	M	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	F	10	8	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
6 Diphtheria	M	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7 Influenza..	M	5	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	2	..	12	1	..	..	..	..	1	3	..	7
	F	7	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	3	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	4	6
8 Encephalitis	M	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
9 Meningococcal	M	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10 Tuberculosis of	M	18	1	..	..	..	5	8	4	..	..	14	..	..	..	..	4	7	3	..	..
	F	12	..	..	..	..	5	5	2	..	..	26	..	..	..	..	4	15	3	4	..
11 Other Tuberculous	M	6	2	..	..	1	1	2	..	..	..	9	..	1	..	2	1	4	1	..	..
	F	5	..	..	..	1	3	1	..	..	..	6	..	1	1	..	2	2	..	..	..
12 Cancer, malignant	M	23	..	..	..	..	2	10	10	1	..	37	..	..	..	..	..	4	14	11	8
	F	25	..	..	..	..	1	11	7	6	..	53	..	..	..	..	..	3	22	17	11
13 Rheumatic Fever	M	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
14 Diabetes ..	M	3	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1
	F	4	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	1	7	..	..	..	1	..	5	1	..	..
15 Cerebral Hæmorrhage	M	18	..	..	..	..	1	5	3	9	..	25	..	..	..	..	..	7	11	7	..
	F	17	..	..	..	..	..	2	9	6	..	29	..	..	..	..	..	9	6	14	..
16 Heart Disease	M	34	..	..	..	..	..	10	15	9	..	57	..	..	..	..	..	16	17	23	..
	F	30	..	..	..	..	1	9	11	7	..	71	..	1	..	1	1	13	19	35	..
17 Arterio-sclerosis	M	13	..	..	..	..	..	5	8	..	..	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	9	..
	F	10	..	..	..	..	1	2	3	4	..	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	14	..
18 Bronchitis	M	23	2	..	..	..	..	2	6	13	..	27	2	2	..	..	..	1	2	11	9
	F	18	1	..	..	..	..	2	4	11	..	21	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	..
19 Pneumonia (all forms).	M	9	1	..	..	1	1	3	2	..	..	26	8	2	..	..	..	1	6	4	5
	F	10	..	..	..	..	2	2	4	2	..	18	4	..	1	1	2	..	6	2	2
20 Other Respiratory	M	7	..	..	..	1	..	2	3	1	..	6	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	..
	F	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	7	..	1	..	..	..	1	3	2	..
21 Ulcer of Stomach	M	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	..
	F	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	..	..
22 Diarrhœa, &c.	M	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	2	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	..
	F	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
23 Appendicitis and	M	4	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
24 Cirrhosis of Liver	M	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
	F	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
25 Acute and Chronic	M	4	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	2	..	8	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	3	3
	F	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	11	1	..	..	..	1	1	3	2	3
26 Puerperal Sepsis	M	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
27 Other Accidents and	M	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	2	6	..	..	..
28 Congenital Debility, &	M	12	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	F	7	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
29 Suicide	M	3	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..
	F	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
30 Other Deaths from	M	9	1	..	..	1	4	2	1	..	..	16	..	..	3	..	5	3	2	2	1
	F	5	1	..	..	..	2	1	..	1	..	5	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	1	1
31 Other defined Diseases	M	55	8	..	1	3	4	2	10	8	19	80	8	1	2	2	2	6	13	17	29
	F	54	3	..	..	1	..	5	6	9	30	102	6	1	3	1	3	10	13	22	43
32 Causes ill-defined or	M	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	..	..



## Staff.

The Medical Staff consists of the County Medical Officer, assisted by Dr. Ethel Pryce, whole time Officer.

The Surgeon in charge of Venereal Clinic is Dr. Frier, of Grantham. Dr. Shipman, of Grantham, is in charge of the Orthopædic Clinic and also Hon. Consulting Surgeon (Tuberculosis). Dr. Christie Reid, of Nottingham, is in charge of the Ophthalmic work.

Infant Welfare Centres are attended at Bourne by Drs. Gilpin and Galletly; at Billingham, by Dr. Smallhorn; at Heckington, by Dr. Joste Smith; at Sleaford, by Dr. Giles; and at Stamford, by Dr. Ainley Hawes.

The following is a short description of arrangements made for the County Nursing Service:—

In 1916 an agreement was made by the County Council with the Lincolnshire Nursing Association for their District Nurses to carry out the School, Tuberculosis, and Infant Health Work in the County. As the District Nursing Association only covered part of the County, the Lincolnshire Nursing Association undertook to find whole time Health Visitors to visit the remaining areas.

This arrangement has worked in a very satisfactory and harmonious manner, to the mutual advantage both of the Local Nursing Associations and the Health of the County. As far as the County work is concerned, the aim is that all infants should be visited as soon after birth as possible, that they should be kept under supervision until School age, and then that those referred to the Health Visitors by the School Medical Officer should be kept under observation during their School life. The Nurses, in addition, visit cases of Tuberculosis in their own homes.

Under this Scheme there are at present 7 Whole-time Health Visitors and 22 District Nurses at work. This does not include the Borough of Grantham, whose Council have their own Health Visitor.

The whole of the salary of the Health Visitors is paid by the County Council, and a 50% grant is paid on behalf of each District Nurse on the condition that she also acts as Midwife.

## Water Supply.

All the Urban Districts have public supplies, which may be regarded as adequate. In the Rural Areas many villages are provided with water schemes by the District Councils or by Private Proprietors.

X The greater part of the villages and hamlets in Kesteven are still dependent on shallow wells for their drinking water and domestic supply. These, in many cases, are badly constructed, and liable to pollution.

With the exception of a small part of the County, which lies below the Cliff to the West, and of the Fen areas towards the East, Kesteven is fortunate in possessing exceedingly good underground sources of supply.

The power of Rural District Councils to provide water supplies for parishes is limited, as the parishes concerned may object on the ground of the heavy expense to themselves the works would entail. This would not only fall on the inhabitants who would use the water, but on those who, by living in isolated houses in the outlying parts, would not benefit by the supply.

It is pointed out in a recent memorandum of the County Councils Association on rural water supplies, that as there are few, if any more important services than that of water supply, it would be as logical for the Exchequer to provide grants in aid of capital expenditure in this matter, as it is for such grants to be available for other existing services.

It seems almost certain that without some such grant in aid it will be practically impossible for many villages in this County to have efficient water supplies.



It is also a matter worth mentioning that pure water is not only required for the wants of man, but also for horses, sheep, and cattle. There has been a good deal said about the necessity of pure milk, but no cow can yield this unless it is supplied with an abundance of pure water. I do not know the amount each animal requires, but I am quite certain that during the drought of 1925 there must have been great difficulty in some of them obtaining it.

There can be no stronger reason than this requirement of farm stock for having a good supply of pure water.

**BOURNE URBAN DISTRICT.**—Supplied by the Bourne Waterworks Company, Ltd. Abundant supply from Artesian wells. No filtration needed, no reservoir. Pressure sufficient, supply adequate.

**GRANTHAM BOROUGH.**—By Grantham Waterworks Company, which supplies also parts of parishes of Great Gonerby and Spittlegate Without. Water obtained from springs in Lincolnshire Limestone issuing from River Witham valley, and from Stroxtun. The average daily quantity of water obtained is 900,000 gallons, and a further 1,000,000 gallons per day could be obtained.

**WORKS.**—Filtration, 450 gallons per square yard per day. Storage reservoirs:—Saltersford (a) 7,250,000 gallons, (b) 400,000 gallons. Service reservoir:—Spittlegate Hill 800,000 gallons. Pressure variable at different parts of town from 60lbs. to square inch. Quantity of water supplied is a daily average of 900,000 gallons. Supply is constant. Quality of water is good, periodical chemical and bacteriological examination. Hardness: total 15·4, permanent 4·2. No action on lead.

**SLEAFORD URBAN DISTRICT.**—Supplied by the Sleaford Water Company. Springs from Oolite Limestone, at Sleaford. The average daily quantity obtained is 180,000 gallons, and a further 180,000 gallons a day could be obtained. Two storage reservoirs—one containing 343,000 gallons, the other 590,000. No filtration necessary, pressure is sufficient. There is a periodical chemical and bacteriological examination. Hardness: total 22·8, permanent 7%. No action on lead.

**RUSKINGTON.**—Supplied by Ruskington Urban District Council, from Artesian bore and spring. Average daily quantity obtained is 20,000 gallons, and a further 60,000 gallons per day could be obtained. No filtration necessary, no reservoir, pressure is sufficient. Quality is good and soft. No action on lead.

**STAMFORD BOROUGH.**—Supply by Marquess of Exeter. Springs from Lincolnshire Limestone. Average daily quantity of water available is 450,000 gallons. No filtration. Reservoirs in Burghley High Park (a) 100,000 gallons, (b) 50,000 gallons. Pressure is sufficient. Daily average supplied is 250,000 gallons, constant. Water is of good quality, fair hardness. No action on lead.

**BOURNE RURAL DISTRICT.**—The Council supplies parts of parishes of (1) Corby, (2) Counthorpe; Creeton from enclosed springs. The average daily quantity derived from each source is respectively, (1) 15,000 gallons, (2) 3,000 gallons. Part of Morton is supplied by Council from Artesian well. Billingborough is supplied by springs and bores. Horbling by springs and bores.

Dunsby Parish is supplied by Private Proprietor from Artesian wells. Part of Parish of Market Deeping is supplied by Artesian bore, 121 feet deep, in Lincolnshire Limestone. Irnham Parish is partly supplied from springs from gravel and from rock near Irnham.

Castle Bytham privately supplied by spring from limestone at Castle Bytham.

Swinstead partly supplied by spring from Limestone, and Swayfield by deep well with three reservoir tanks.

In addition to above there are Artesian wells at Aslackby, Birthorpe, Pointon, Sempringham, Thurlby, Deeping St. James and Dowsby.

There are deep wells at Careby, Carlby, Edenham, Folkingham, Holywell, Little Bytham, Manthorpe and Grimsthorpe.

Parts of these Parishes and the rest of the District is supplied by shallow wells.

**BRANSTON RURAL DISTRICT.**—The following Parishes are partly supplied by the Lincoln City Council and partly by shallow wells—Bracebridge Heath, Canwick and Skellingthorpe. North Hykeham now has Lincoln water laid on, and many houses have connected up. Boothby Graffoe receives its supply from a boring 182ft. to the Lincolnshire Limestone, average daily quantity obtained being 3,000 gallons. Supply, constant. The Branston Rural District Council supplies parts of the parishes of (1) Dunston, (2) Potterhanworth. Sources of supply are (1) Spring from Upper Lias at Dunston, (2) Well in Lower Oolite at Potterhanworth. The rest of the district is supplied from wells, described as mostly shallow; water generally clear and palatable, but usually containing an excess of solids. Also in the fen area from delphs which are very liable to pollution, besides being sometimes scanty.

CLAYPOLE RURAL DISTRICT.—Stapleford is supplied from deep well with a reservoir holding 9,000 gallons. Parish of Fulbeck is partly supplied from spring from the oolite, Holywell, Fulbeck; the reservoir at Holywell, holding 10,000 gallons. Barkston, Bassingham, Beckingham, Bennington Grange, Claypole, Hougham, Long Bennington, and Marston derive their water supply not only from shallow wells, but from the River Witham, a water which is very liable to pollution. Syston has both wells and springs; the other parts of the district are dependent on shallow wells.

GRANTHAM RURAL DISTRICT.—Ancaster is supplied by the Sleaford R.D.C. The parishes of Boothby Pagnell, Braceby, Burton-le-Coggles, Colsterworth, Easton, Honington, Hough-on-the-Hill, Little Ponton, Londonthorpe, Normanton, Woolsthorpe, and Sapperton, are privately supplied in whole or part by springs or deep wells in the Lincolnshire limestone.

The parishes of Ropsley, Skillington, and Welby, are supplied by their Parish Councils from springs in the limestone. Spittlegate Without and Harrowby Without by the Grantham Waterworks Co. The rest of the District is supplied by shallow wells.

SLEAFORD RURAL DISTRICT.—There are few, if any, Rural Districts in the entire County for which more has been done by its District Council towards providing an adequate water supply than this one. The following villages have an independent piped service supplied by the Rural Council:—Ancaster, Anwick, Billingham, Burton Pedwardine, Digby, Dorrington, Evedon, Ewerby, Great Hale, Heckington, Kirkby Green, Leadenham, Leasingham, North Rauceby, Osbournby, Scopwick, Screddington, South Rauceby, Swaton, Wellingore, Wilsford, Welbourn, East Heckington, and Haverholme Priory.

Extensions have been made of the mains from the Billingham and District Pumping Station, involving sums amounting to upwards of £8,000, viz., to the fens and dales belonging to the eight parishes of the combination of Billingham, Walcot, Thorpe Tilney, Timberland, Martin, Dogdyke, North and South Kyme. Also an extension of the same supply has been made along the Witham Bank from Dogdyke to Martin Dales, a distance of four miles.

A new scheme for the parish of Welbourn with a population of 524 is now completed and works satisfactorily.

A scheme is in progress to supply the parish of Helpringham with a population of 733.

The South-West part of the district, including the parishes of Threekingham, Walcot, Newton, Dembleby, Aunsby, and Cranwell, each with a small population, rely on shallow wells for their supply, and, if possible, will be dealt with in the near future.

UFFINGTON RURAL DISTRICT.—The village of Uffington is supplied by the Rural District Council with water from a bore at Uffington. The average daily quantity obtained is 9,500 gallons; there is a reservoir in connection with this, holding 20,000 gallons. There is a deep well at Greatford.

The rest of the District is supplied from shallow wells.

## Maternity and Child Welfare.

The Local Supervising Authority under the Midwives Acts, 1902, and 1918, is the County Council.

The actual Supervision of Midwives is carried out by Miss Morris, one of the two Lady Superintendents of the Lincs. Nursing Association. There were forty-seven midwives practising in the county during the year. Of these, twenty-two were district nurses of the Lincs. Nursing Association. One was a midwife practising in Sleaford, whose salary was paid by the County Council until November, when her engagement terminated.

The remaining twenty-four practised independently.

Of the total number, forty-three held the Central Midwives Board Certificate, and four were on the roll by virtue of having practised before the Acts came into operation. One hundred and one regular inspections of these midwives were made individually, and their bags and appliances investigated. These were reported as being on the whole in good order, and the registers entered up to date. No deaths of mothers attended by midwives were reported during the year.

It is laid down in the Rules of the Central Midwives Board, which restrict within due limits the practice of midwives, that in the case of illness of patient or child, or of any abnormality occurring during pregnancy, labour, or lying-in, a midwife as soon as she becomes aware thereof, must call in to her assistance a registered medical practitioner.



The County Council is responsible for the payment of fees to medical practitioners so called in, which must be in accordance with the scale laid down by the Ministry of Health. These fees can be recovered where possible, in the whole or part from the patients.

During 1925 practitioners were called in by midwives on 117 occasions.

Circular 517, dated 30th June, 1924, received from the Ministry of Health, drew attention to the deplorable number of maternal deaths directly due to child bearing, which annually occurred throughout the kingdom, and also to the fact that these deaths are indicative of an immense burden of suffering and ill health among those women who are fortunate enough not to succumb to causes which prove fatal to others, and also that deaths of mothers are necessarily associated with a large number of infant deaths, before, during, or shortly after birth, some at least of which might be prevented.

It was on these considerations that the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee of the County Council made arrangements to give institutional treatment for a number of complicated midwifery cases, and for women whose homes were grossly unfit for a confinement to take place therein.

Ten such patients were sent to Lincoln Maternity Home during the year for the following reasons :

- 2 Albuminuria.
- 3 Unsatisfactory Home Conditions.
- 1 Placenta Praevia.
- 1 Puerperal Mania (History of).
- 3 History of Difficult Labour.

The following notices were received from the Midwives:—

No. of times Medical help sent for (in respect of Mother) ...	...	100
„ „ „ „ (Child) ...	...	17
„ Forms sent in for Artificial Feeding ...	...	10
„ Deaths (Mother) ...	...	—
„ „ (Child) ...	...	1
„ Stillbirths ...	...	8
„ Cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	...	1
„ Times having laid out the dead ...	...	5
„ „ Exposure to Infection ...	...	5

£292 14s. 6d. was received in fees from Midwives working under the Kesteven County Council Midwifery Scheme.

There are five Infant Welfare Centres under the control of the County Council. They are individually managed by local Voluntary Committees of ladies, who devote much time to the work, and show much interest in it.

The following table shows the work done at these Centres:—

Name.	Established.	Meets.	No. on Register at end of year.	Average Attendance	Medical Officer.
BOURNE ... North Street School	May, 1918 ...	Thursday ... Fortnightly	71	19	Drs. Gilpin and Galletly
BILLINGHAY ... Victoria Street	October, 1918...	Wednesday ... Fortnightly	23	15	Dr. Smallhorn
SLEAFORD ... 21 Northgate	April, 1919 ..	Thursday ... Fortnightly	56	28.6	Dr. Giles
STAMFORD ... Technical School	December, 1918	Thursday ... Fortnightly	66	20	Dr. Hawes
HECKINGTON ...	May, 1921 ...	Thursday ... Monthly	36	15	Dr. Smith

Through the Sleaford Infant Welfare Centre milk is supplied in necessitous cases. Dried milk is also supplied at all the Centres where it has been ordered by the Doctor, and the country mothers also have the same advantage by applying at the Clinic.

Arrangements were also made with the Lincoln Maternity and Child Welfare Clinic for the attendance of infants residing in the Kesteven area adjacent to Lincoln.

The following is the report of the work done for Kesteven children by this Centre.

Number of Children on the Register ... 130      Total number of Attendances .. 419

Number of Babies first visit.					No. of Visits by Babies who have previously attended.					TOTAL.
Under 1 year.	Under 2 years.	Under 3 years.	Under 4 years.	Under 5 years.	Under 1 year.	Under 2 years.	Under 3 years.	Under 4 years.	Under 5 years.	
45	26	4	5	4	157	93	33	14	38	419

No. of Cases ... 6.      Cost ... £11 gs. 6d.

In addition, an Infant Welfare Centre, under the control of the Borough Council, is opened weekly at Grantham, and attended by Dr. Robbs, the Medical Officer of Health, and his Health Visitor.

**Orthopædic Treatment.**—During the latter part of the year, the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee authorised treatment for crippling defects occurring in children under School age, on the same lines as those adopted by the Education Committee of older children.

Under this scheme, Dr. Shipman, of Grantham, has been appointed orthopædic surgeon.

Children under School age with crippling defects are referred to him. Suitable cases are sent by Dr. Shipman to the Clinic of Mrs. L. Marion Ward, C.S.M.M., where they are given massage or electrical treatment or remedial exercises.

A capitation fee is charged—3s. for first visit, and 2s. for each successive visit.

Parents are asked to pay in proportion to their means.

During the few months of the year that the scheme was in operation six children were sent. They went from Sleaford, Digby, Casthorpe, Great Ponton, Harlaxton, and Welby.

Each was fitted with correction splints or boots, and in every case what would certainly have been a crippling deformity, has been, or is being averted.

**Eye Defects.**—Special attention has been given to infants suffering from squint and other visual defects.

Children so affected being referred to the Eye Clinics established at various centres by the Education Committee, and under the care of Dr. Christie Reid, Ophthalmic Surgeon.

The following is his report on the work done :—

“I examined 32 infants in 1925 for obvious defects of the eyes. Most of these were early squinters, and I cannot refrain from again emphasising that to leave a child of tender years ‘to grow out of a squint’ is in the vast majority of cases to court disaster. No such advice should ever be given by parent, doctor or nurse. The first School inspection is too late for a case that has been persistently squinting with one eye from a very early date.

We are now saving many eyes by early attention before School age that would otherwise have gone more or less blind; and the early wearing of glasses in a large proportion of the cases obviates operation.

Nurses, Teachers and Health Visitors should give every encouragement to these cases, to have a complete examination, under atropine, and to persevere with glasses ordered over a number of years.”

### Blind Persons Act, 1920.

The powers under this Act have been delegated to the Kesteven Blind Society.

The following particulars of work done during the year are taken from the Annual Report of the Society, kindly furnished me by the Hon. Secretary, Mrs. Cyril Greenall.

The total number of registered cases of blindness in the County, on March 31st, 1926, was 132, 64 males and 68 females. An increase of 5 over last year. There are also 13 cases on the observation list.

Six children are maintained by the County Education Committee in Special Schools for the Blind.



Five persons have been at the Royal Midland Institution at Nottingham for training. Three are making good progress, and 2 were unsuitable for training. Six home workers are under the supervision of the Nottingham Institution.

One young man, who is blind, is maintained at a Residential Institution in Devonport.

One blind child, under five, has been admitted to the Sunshine Home for Blind Babies.

Spectacles have been supplied to 5 partially blind necessitous persons.

Financial and other assistance has been given to over 90 cases during the year.

During the year a grant of £200 has been received from the County Council to cover all administration expenses, augmentation of earnings and salary and travelling expenses of a Home Teacher. Other assistance to blind persons being defrayed by voluntary subscriptions and donations.

The work is carried out in close co-operation with the Board of Guardians, each Board in the County having a representative on the Society's Executive Committee, and every endeavour is made to avoid overlapping. Miss Ross has been appointed Home Teacher of the Blind. Under her supervision several are doing well, and the lot of all is made happier.

There is urgent need for Voluntary subscriptions to the Kesteven Blind Society, which should be sent to the Hon. Secretary, at Carlton Scroop Manor, Grantham, who will also be glad to receive orders for work done by the Blind Home Workers in the County.

## Venereal Disease.

Under the Public Health Venereal Diseases Regulations, 1916, provision has been made for persons affected.

A fully equipped Clinic is established at Grantham, under the care of Dr. Frier, who holds weekly sessions for both male and female patients.

In addition, patients in the North of the County are encouraged to attend the Clinic at Lincoln while those in the South may attend at either Ketton or Peterborough.

All Medical Practitioners have been informed of these arrangements and their co-operation invited.

Advertisements, informing the public, appear from time to time in the local papers.

Arrangements are also available for practitioners to have pathological examination made; quite a number have taken advantage of these. Only one has asked to be supplied with Arsenobenzol compound.

It will be noted that not many new cases, 51 in number, have applied for treatment. I have, however, made careful enquiries from practitioners, and am invariably informed that Venereal Disease is not common in this County, notwithstanding that there are three large Air Force camps in the area.

There are no facilities available for irrigation of cases of Gonorrhœa during the intervals between the Clinics.

The following statement shows the work done during the year at the Grantham Clinic at Westgate Hall:—

Number of persons dealt with during the year for the first time, and found to be suffering from:—

Syphilis	...	..	...	...	6
Gonorrhœa	...	...	...	...	12
Conditions other than Venereal	...	...	...	...	10
					—
			TOTALS	...	28
					—
Total Number of attendances at Out-patient Clinics					457
Number of specimens from persons attending at the Treatment Centre, which were sent for examination to an approved laboratory	...				41

In addition, 8 cases of Venereal Disease from Kesteven were treated at the Lincoln Clinic, with 142 attendances; 7 at Peterborough Clinic, with 137 attendances; and 8 at the Ketton Clinic, with 62 attendances.

## Infectious Disease.

The following are the arrangements made in the County for dealing with Infectious Disease :—

**BOURNE URBAN DISTRICT.**—During the year, 3 cases of diphtheria, and 1 each of scarlet and puerperal fevers, and 1 of encephalitis lethargica were sent to the Rural District Council's Hospital for Infectious Diseases; none of these died.

Cases of small-pox can be sent to the Rural District Council's small-pox hospital.

**GRANTHAM BOROUGH.**—A fully equipped isolation hospital for all classes of infectious disease is maintained. Four cases of small-pox were sent there during the year.

**SLEAFORD AND RUSKINGTON URBAN DISTRICTS.**—No adequate arrangements have been made for dealing with ordinary infectious cases. Sleaford has a well equipped small-pox hospital; 2 cases were admitted during the year.

**STAMFORD BOROUGH.**—A complete hospital for dealing with infectious cases forms part of the Stamford and Rutland Infirmary; 4 cases of scarlet fever were admitted, and 1 of diphtheria.

**BOURNE RURAL DISTRICT.**—The Council have built and equipped a hospital for infectious disease. During the year there have been treated 16 cases of scarlet fever, 5 of diphtheria, and 1 of typhoid; no deaths.

They also have a separate hospital for small-pox; 1 doubtful was sent.

**BRANSTON RURAL DISTRICT.**—The Council have arranged to send their infectious cases to the Lincoln City Hospital when room can be found for them. During the year, 3 cases of diphtheria and 1 of scarlet fever were sent.

**CLAYPOLE RURAL DISTRICT.**—Arrangements have been made to send cases to the Newark Borough Isolation Hospital. Seven cases of scarlet fever and 2 of diphtheria were sent. Cases of small-pox can be sent to a separate hospital.

**GRANTHAM RURAL DISTRICT.**—There is a complete hospital available for all cases of infectious disease. Six cases of scarlet fever were admitted.

**SLEAFORD RURAL DISTRICT.**—No accommodation available.

**UFFINGTON RURAL DISTRICT.**—Cases sent to Stamford Infirmary.

Arrangements have been made by all the District Councils whereby pathological and bacteriological specimens can be sent by practitioners to suitable laboratories for examination and report.

In all cases of infectious diseases premises are disinfected under the supervision of the sanitary inspectors.

As far as I am aware, no use has been made of the Shick and Dick Tests in diphtheria and scarlet fever respectively.

When Schools are closed by recommendation of the Education Authority on account of infectious diseases, intimations are sent to the Medical Officers of Health of the districts concerned.

NUMBER OF CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED DURING THE LAST FIVE YEARS.

Year.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Enteric Fever.	Puerperal Fever.	Erysipelas.	Small Pox.	Cerebro Spinal Fever.	Polio-myelitis.	Encephalitis Lethargica	Ophthalmia Neonatorum.	Pulmonary Tuberculosis.	Non-Pul Tuberculosis.
1921	171	78	14	2	23	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
1922	80	39	13	...	22	...	1	1	2	13	88	21
1923	84	60	6	1	15	2	3	...	2	18	94	19
1924	66	33	21	1	20	..	1	13	9	5	78	25
1925	92	35	14	5	25	16	...	3	7	4	90	30

NUMBER OF CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED IN RURAL AND URBAN DISTRICTS  
DURING 1925.

DISTRICTS.	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Enteric Fever	Puerperal Fever	Erysipelas	Smallpox	Cerebro Spinal Fever	Poliomyelitis	Erethralitis Lethargica	Ophthalmia Neonatorum	Pulmonary Tuberculosis	Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis
<b>URBAN.</b>												
Bourne ...	2	3	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	6	...
Grantham ...	...	4	2	1	5	4	...	...	..	1	14	8
Ruskington ...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sleaford ...	4	9	3	1	1	8	...	1	1	1	7	1
Stamford ...	4	1	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	7	1
<b>RURAL.</b>												
Bourne ...	15	3	2	...	5	...	...	...	...	1	10	...
Branston ...	18	10	1	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	24	6
Claypole ...	15	2	2	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	2
Grantham ...	22	...	3	...	1	...	...	2	...	1	9	4
Sleaford ...	11	2	1	..	3	...	...	1	5	...	11	7
Uffington ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Spalding ...	1	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
TOTALS ..	92	35	14	5	25	16	...	4	7	4	90	30

### Tuberculosis.

I herewith append tables showing number of patients notified by practitioners, the number treated in sanatoria, and the number of persons certified as having died from tuberculosis.

THE FOLLOWING IS A SUMMARY OF NOTIFICATIONS OF TUBERCULOSIS RECEIVED BY ME DURING  
THE PERIOD FROM THE 1ST JANUARY, 1925, TO THE 31ST DECEMBER, 1925.

AGE-PERIODS	NOTIFICATIONS ON FORM A.											
	Number of Primary Notifications.											Total Primary Notifictns
	0 to 1	1 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 65	65 and upwards	
Pulmonary Males ...	...	...	4	2	7	7	13	5	7	1	1	47
,, Females	...	...	1	1	6	6	9	5	3	3	...	34
Non-pulmonary Males ..	...	1	2	2	2	2	1	0	0	2	..	12
,, Females	...	1	1	2	...	4	3	2	...	...	...	13

AGE-PERIODS	NOTIFICATIONS ON FORM B					No. of NOTIFICATIONS ON FORM C	
	Number of Primary Notifications.				TOTAL Notifications on Form B.	Poor-Law Institutions.	Sanatoria.
	Under 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	Total Primary Notifications			
Pulmonary Males ...	...	3	2	3	5	2	34
,, Females	...	2	2	2	4	1	25
Non-pulmonary Males ...	...	2	...	1	2	...	8
,, Females	...	...	1	1	1	...	3

THE FOLLOWING TABLE SHOWS THE NUMBER OF PATIENTS WHICH WERE IN SANATORIA  
DURING THE YEAR.

Sanatorium.	Total Number of Patients.
Branston ...	28
Grantham Hospital ...	1
Holland ...	26
Kelling ...	17
Margate Sea Bathing ...	5
Peterborough Infirmary ...	1
Shropshire (Oswestry) ...	3
Stamford Infirmary ...	2
Wyton Hostel for Children ...	14
	97



## RETURN SHOWING THE EXTENT OF RESIDENTIAL TREATMENT DURING THE YEAR 1925.

			In Institutions on Jan. 1.	Admitted during the year.	Discharged during the year.	Died in the Institutions.	In Institutions on Dec. 31.
Number of Patients ...	Adults	M.	9	27	20	1	15
		F.	11	23	19	6	9
	Children	M.	4	4	4	...	4
		F.	9	10	11	...	8
	TOTALS ...		33	64	54	7	36

The notifications do not represent the number of cases that really occur.

I attend regularly every Monday and Saturday at the tuberculosis dispensaries at Sleaford and Grantham. One hundred and sixty-eight were seen and examined at the former, and seventy-five at the latter. A great many visits were made to patients in their own homes. As far as possible, those who have lived in association with patients suffering from the disease in an infectious form are examined and kept under observation. Patients are visited not only by myself and Dr. Pryce, but also by the Health Visitors.

There was no difficulty in sending suitable cases to sanatoria who were willing to go. Occasionally, however, delay was experienced, owing to the number of applicants being in excess of available beds: this was especially so with the more advanced cases. Six beds for these were reserved at the Holland Sanatorium at Boston, but we had generally to occupy a larger number. At the end of the year our contract with the Holland Sanatorium expired, and arrangements were made to transfer the patients to the Bourne Sanatorium, which consists of a large pavilion constructed on modern lines, and erected in the grounds of the Bourne Rural District Isolation Hospital, and under the control and management of the Rural District Council. Ten beds have been reserved, but it is quite likely that the twelve available will be continuously occupied.

Six beds for early male cases have been reserved in Kelling Sanatorium on the Norfolk coast. Beds for early cases occurring in women and children were sent to the Branston Sanatorium, near Lincoln, which is managed by the Lindsey County Council. Children were also sent to Wyton Sanatorium in Hunts.

Several surgical cases were sent to the Margate Sea Bathing Hospital in Kent, and to the Oswestry Sanatorium in Shropshire.

## DEATHS FROM TUBERCULOSIS—

	1913.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
URBAN DISTRICTS—								
Bourne	... 2	... 5	... 6	... 7	... 9	... 2	... 4	... 6
Grantham	... 26	... 29	... 15	... 27	... 20	... 17	... 18	... 19
Ruskington	... 2	... —	... 2	... 3	... —	... 1	... —	... —
Sleaford	... 14	... 6	... 4	... 8	... 15	... 9	... 4	... 10
Stamford	... 6	... 12	... 12	... 9	... 14	... 17	... 14	... 6
RURAL DISTRICTS—								
Bourne	... 9	... 9	... 6	... 11	... 10	... 12	... 13	... 16
Branston	... 31	... 13	... 10	... 11	... 10	... 14	... 16	... 16
Claypole	... 4	... 5	... 8	... 7	... —	... 4	... 4	... 4
Grantham	... 11	... 10	... 13	... 15	... 6	... 10	... 11	... 11
Sleaford	... 19	... 16	... 17	... 11	... 18	... 13	... 17	... 6
Uffington	... —	... —	... —	... 2	... 3	... —	... 3	... 2
Spalding (part of)	... —	... —	... —	... —	... —	... —	... 1	... —
TOTAL	... 124	... 105	... 93	... 111	... 105	... 99	... 105	... 96



## **Cancer.**

During the year 138 deaths occurred in the County from Cancer, 60 men and 78 women. This gives a death-rate of 1·2 per 1,000.

## **Housing.**

This is the most important matter that a Health Authority can be called upon to deal with, and also the most difficult. Housing Acts are passed with monotonous frequency, but satisfactory houses for the working classes in sufficient numbers seem as far as ever from being built.

No measure that has as yet become law has solved the one important problem, which is how to build a cottage in which a farm labourer, his wife, and several children can comfortably live at a rental which he can conveniently pay.

The Table appended shows that a fair number of houses were built during the year, but only a proportion of them could be said to be within the means of the labouring classes. In the meanwhile many are living in houses which are becoming annually more dilapidated. Cases of gross overcrowding continually come to light, and can only be dealt with by great difficulty by the Sanitary Authorities, if at all.

I have pointed out in a previous report that men from Air Force camps overflow into the villages, and not only take up houses for themselves and families which might be occupied by working people, but also take apartments in cottages which are already quite full enough.

A considerable amount of work done in connection with tuberculosis is spoilt because patients after return from sanatoria have to live under unhealthy housing conditions.

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## Sales of Food and Drugs Act.

The County Council administers these Acts throughout the districts of the Administrative County, except in the Borough of Grantham, which is a separate authority.

Section 3 (1) of the Sale of Food and Drugs Act, 1809, provides that every local authority must carry out the provisions of the Acts relating to food and drugs, with a view to maintaining a good standard.

The duty of taking samples in the County is placed in the hands of the Police.

During the year 145 samples were taken in the County, except in Grantham, and sent to the Public Analyst, Mr. B. Henry Gerrans, F.I.C., for examination. Of these, 125 were reported as of genuine composition, 19 adulterated, and 1 inferior.

Tables are appended setting forth the facts in detail.

A further Table is added, showing the work done in Grantham.

It will be noted that in proportion there were more samples of milk taken for analysis in Grantham than in the rest of the County.

### REPORT FOR COUNTY OF KESTEVEN OTHER THAN GRANTHAM BOROUGH.

NAME OF SAMPLE.			GENUINE COMPOSITION.	ADULTERATED.			INFERIOR.		TOTAL.
Milk	...	...	45	...	6	...	—	...	51
Butter	...	...	10	...	—	...	—	...	10
Lard	...	...	9	...	1	...	1	...	11
Sausages	...	...	4	...	4	...	—	...	8
Margarine	...	...	5	..	—	...	—	...	5
Rice	...	...	4	...	—	...	—	...	4
Mincemeat	...	...	3	...	—	..	—	...	3
Fish Paste	...	...	3	...	—	...	—	...	3
Lemon Curd	...	...	2	...	—	...	—	...	2
Potted Meat	...	...	1	...	1	...	—	...	2
Pepper	...	..	4	...	—	...	—	...	4
Arrowroot	...	...	5	...	—	...	—	...	5
Cheese	...	...	4	...	—	...	—	...	4
Cocoa	...	...	3	...	—	...	—	...	3
Tea	...	..	3	...	—	...	—	...	3
Whiskey	...	...	7	...	—	...	—	...	7
Tomato Sauce	...	...	1	...	—	...	—	...	1
Preserved Cream	...	...	—	...	1	...	—	...	1
Fruit Cordial	...	...	—	...	1	...	—	...	1
Potted Shrimps	..	...	—	...	1	...	—	...	1
Sugar	...	...	2	...	—	...	—	...	2
Mustard	...	...	1	...	—	...	—	...	1
Sago	..	...	—	...	4	...	—	...	4
Cornflour	...	...	3	...	—	...	—	...	3
Honey	...	...	1	...	—	...	—	...	1
Coffee	...	...	1	...	—	...	—	...	1
Strawberry Jam	...	...	1	...	—	...	—	...	1
Vinegar	...	...	2	...	—	...	—	...	2
Preserved Peas	...	...	1	...	—	..	—	...	1
			125				1		145

## ACTION TAKEN.

SAMPLE.	ADULTERATION.	ACTION TAKEN.	RESULT.
Sausages ...	23.058 grains of Boric Acid per pound .	No proceedings ...	_____
Sausages ...	11.900 grains of Boric Acid per pound...	No proceedings ...	_____
Sausages ...	19.831 grains of Boric Acid per pound...	Vendor Summoned	Case dismissed
Sausages ...	7.140 grains of Boric Acid per pound...	No proceedings ...	_____
Sausages ...	21.441 grains of Boric Acid per pound ..	Vendor summoned ..	Case dismissed
Preserved Cream	15.998 grains of Boric Acid per pound ..	No proceedings ...	_____
Potted Meat ...	10.038 grains of Boric Acid per pound ..	No proceedings ...	_____
Fruit Cordial ...	1.75 grains of Salicylic per pint ...	No proceedings ...	_____
Sago ...	100 per cent. Tapioca ...	No proceedings ...	_____
Milk ..	6 per cent. of required fat deficient	No proceedings ...	_____
Milk ...	2 per cent. of extraneous water ...	Vendor summoned	Fined 10/-

## GRANTHAM BOROUGH.

NATURE OF ARTICLE ANALYSED.	No. of Samples	No. Genuine	Deficient in Fat, etc.	Containing Dirt	Of Poor Quality.	No. of Convictions.	Dismissed or Withdrawn	RESULTS.	
								Fines.	Costs
Milk ...	33	31	2	...	...	...	..	...	...
Butter ...	3	3	..	...	...	...	..	...	...
TOTAL ...	36	34	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Milk... ..	11	10	1	Contained 30 per million lead				Informal Samples	
Ice Cream ...	3	3	..						
Demarara Sugar	1	1	...						
Tincture of Rhubarb	2	2	...						
Sweet Spirit of Nitre	2	2	...						
Seidlitz Powders	5	4	1						
Cream of Tartar	3	3	...						
Carb. Magnesia	1	1	..						
TOTAL ...	28	26	2						

NO. OF SAMPLE.	ARTICLE.	REPORT OF PUBLIC ANALYST.	ACTION TAKEN.
No. 81 ...	Milk ...	Deficient in Fat 2% ...	Vendor Warned
„ 99 ...	Milk ...	Deficient in Fat 1% ...	No Action Taken
„ 100 ...	Milk ...	Deficient in Fat 11% ...	Further Sample Procured
(Informal)			
No. 121 ...	Seidlitz	No. 2 powder contained 30 per million	Further Sample found to be
(informal)	Powder	lead (B.P. limit is 20)	genuine